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JAMES GORDON RENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Macheth-Charles II BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Hauler-Anto-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-John Jones-The Lancers-Robert Macaine.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street Afternoon

WALLACK'S THEATRE-Broadway-Bachelon of

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon, Nicolo Fami BROADWAY MENAGERIE-LILLIPUTIAN KING-MAN-

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broad

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck ST. NICHOLAS EXHIBITION ROOM, 495 Broadway-

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BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN. ART-343 Broad

WHOLE WORLD-377 and 379 Broadway-Afternoon

New York, Sunday, March 12, 1854.

The News.

We publish this morning the most important intelligence contained in two weeks later advices from California, which arrived yesterday in the steamship North Star, from Aspinwall. Politics seemed to be engrossing the attention of a large class of the citizens of the new State, and the election of a United States Senator was the principal topic for discussion. The loss of the new clipper ship San Francisco, an account of which will be found in another column, was deeply deplored, on account of her being an extraordinary fine vessel, and one of the first class of clippers. She survived her name-sake, the ill-fated steamship, but about six weeks. Business at San Francisco was unusually dull, even worse than our previous advices represented it, notwithstanding money had become somewhat easier, in consequence of an increased production of gold dust; and commercial affairs were in a more de pressed state than had existed at any former period for at least two years past. The productio of gold from the mines is evidently becoming more limited, and the shipments are gradually falling off. That there is plenty of gold left in the mountains and along the streams of California, we will not pretend to doubt; but the cream has been taken away. and what remains can only be procured by slow and tedious operations, and, at the present high prices of labor, by unrequited toil. The anticipation of shining veins and weighty nuggets may delude the miner for a season; but when he finds a year spen with an average of less than two dollars a day for his labor, he deserts his claim, and either returns to his home or seeks employment in the cities and towns of his adopted State, where six and eight dollars per day can be more easily earned; and thus the mines experience a depletion of hands, and con sequently a falling off in the amount of gold pro duced. The time previous to the sailing of the last steamer from San Francisco had been very favomble for mining operations: but as we have not learned the amount of gold shipped, we are unable to judge

Sonora, President Walker had despatched his army against the Apache Indians, who have hitherto murdered and robbed the whites with perfect impunity. By this movement he will doubtless enlist the sym pathies of the majority of the people, who will join his cause and assist in resisting all attempts of the mother country, Mexico, to regain possession of the territory-she having never been able to defend them against the Indians, or provide them with officers disposed to administer affairs for the benefit of any other persons than themselves. A threatened mutiny in the camp of Col. Walker was summarily settled by an order for the disaffected to withdraw immediately. Forty-five thereupon left, and returned to California.

of the comparative productiveness.

On reference to the late news from Salt Lake and the Plains, it will be seen that the Indians of that region are in such a state of excitement as to render it dangerous for emigrants to cross the country. Walker, the noted Utah chief, who was instrumtal in murdering Capt. Gunnison and party, having been joined by the Camanches and Apaches, was about to commence hostilities with the Mormons for refusing to supply him with the same number of wives allowed to Gov. Young. Various of the Indian tribes were at war among themselves; and the prospect is that, unless the government sends out a strong military force, our people will suffer dread-

fully during the coming season. The recent gross outrage upon the national honor and maritime commerce of this country, by the Spanish authorities at Cuba, has become the leading feature of conversation not only among the statesmen and politicians congregated at Washington, but in private and public assemblies in all parts of the country. But one sentiment pervades, and that is, that the officials of Spain have persisted in re peating insults and indignities against our flag until it is incumbent on us, as an independent nation of freemen, to adopt such measures as will effectu ally prevent similar occurrences in future. We learn that one of the owners of the steamship Black Warrior had an interview with the President vesterday, at which a mass of important information was imparted; a long Cabinet consultation afterwards took place, and the result will probably be that the Pres cent will transmit a message to Congress, in which immediate active and strong measures will

be recommended. Judge Douglas's Nebraska-Kansas bill continues to engross a large share of attention among all classes in every part of the country. While both di-visions of the democratic party in this city are preparing to give public expression to their sentiments on the subject, the politicians of New Hampshire are on the point of doing the same thing through the me dium of the ballot box. The letters from our correspondent, published in another page, contain much interesting and instructive information concerning the preliminary movements with regard to the election which takes place in that State next Tuesday. The whigs and abolitionists there have united in opposition to the Nebraska bill; but the administration party, having taken their cue from the organ at Wash ington, declare that they do not con sider the subject as a test of democracy ; consequently it is though they will succeed in carrying the State by a small majo, ty At least such is the purport of our last despatch from Concord. In speaking of the peraliar gy ations of the administration organ upon this great question, our Washington correspondent reterates that a bargain was made between the editor of that journal and the Van Buren section of the democracy, to the effect that if the editor was

elected House printer he would change his tactics

test either of democracy or of friendship for the administration. This is a queer p ece of busine . Another of those singular epistles from the " Man-Wot Nominated Frank Pierce," appears in another

column. It contains a few common sense hints con-cerning the seizur of the steam r Black Warrior tha cannot a l to produce an mr ss on. As the writer has returned home to attend to elect on mat ters in New Hampsh re, it is probable that we shall not hear from h m n the vicinity of the Wh te House

for some time.
A grand jollification and general llum nation took place in Ph ladelph a last night, 'n honor of the legislative act consolidating that city with its

The Collector at Pittsburg was knocked down and robbed, early on Thursday evening, after which the robbers entered the Custom House and carried off a bag containing ten thousand dollars in gold.

An extensive land-slide has occurred on the Great Western Railroad near Dundas, C. W., which it is

feared will interrupt travel for over a week. The total number of deaths in this city during the past week was four hundred and fifty-three, being a decrease upon the previous report of thirty-one. As usual, we find that the larger portion of the mor tality may be immediately traced to diseases of a consumptive character. Under the head of consumption itself we observe 58 deaths noted, being a decrease of five; convulsions, 35; croup, 20; congestion, 21; dropsy, 31; various fevers, 25; inflammations, 49; marasmus, 25; premature births and stillborn, 39, and smallpox, 32, being an increase of five. It is greatly regretted that the authorities. law makers, and people generally, do not take some more active steps to rid us of this last named abomination. Our merchants and manufac turers are losing much of the Western and Southern trade owing to the fact that country dealers have the utmost dread of the pestilence, and will not willingly venture where it is known to prevail. The same may be said of all the other large cities on the continent-there is not a single place of note that is not infected with the smallpox. Then, why do not the people unite to totally eradicate the disease from the land? Let the good work commence in the city of New York, and the example, as in the case of almost everything else, will be followed by the inhabitants of the other States. Among those who died last week 315 were natives of the United States, being only 16 more than the total number of children; Ireland, 80; Germany, 27, and England 12.

The annexed are merely the headings of a portion of the interesting matter published to-day, but to which the crowded state of our columns will not permit us to refer more particularly:—Letters from London: Details of the last day's proceedings of the Coroner's Jury in the Gardner Case: Accounts of Fancy Dress Balls in this city and Washington; Review of Dr. Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities; Commercial, Religious, Political, and Mis cellaneous Intelligence, &c.

The Black Warrior Outrage. The more we reflect on this insulting outrage to our flag and nation, the more clearly we perceive, and the more keenly we feel, the necessity of adopting prempt and vigorous measures of redress and vindication. It is time that the authorities of Cuba were taught a lesson that they would not soon forget. Above all, it is time that the hopeless, nerveless imbecility of the administration were redeemed, and our national honor once more restored to its native splendor. If we could count upon the patriotism of the House of Representatives so far as to indulge the hope that they would lay aside their squabbles about the spoils long enough to read the details of this impudent and intolerable aggression, there might be some just expectation that they might be aroused to some sense of their duty in such a conjuncture. But what can we expect from a body which, on receiving the bill from the Senate authorizing the construction of six steam frigates, refuses to suspend its rules to give so important a subject even a consideration? The universal approbation of the people, the unanimity of the Senate, and the admitted pressing nature of the subject, could not prevail to procure a suspension, for a single hour, of the paltry and discreditable wrangles which have thus far formed the staple of the debates in that house. Mem bers must finish their wretched party and personal harangues, come what may. What if a national insult has been offered? What if a vessel, in the employ and under the protection of the government, has been seized without color of law or right? What if public indignation has been aroused to a pitch scarcely equalled by the attack on the Chesapeake? are there not eloquent members who have their conned discourses ready for recitation? And what a prodigious loss if all this embryo oratory should be smothered by a subject that merely touches our rights and our henor as a nation, not that we are desirous of giving that rhetoric a direction upon those topics! Heaven forefend! "Action, action," is all the rhetoric now admissible, or at all tolerable. We are now in that position where our future rank and dignity as the leading power in this hemisphere, demands that we should adopt that sentiment which so well defines the duty of a great nation :-

"Rightly to be great,
Is not to stir without great argument
But greatly to find quarrel in a straw
When honor is at stake."

For the argument here we have more than enough to stir our blood. What honor can we have left if we let this outrage pass unrebuked and unavenged? The letter of the consignees, whose spirit and firmness cannot be too highly applauded, demonstrates that this seizure and confiscation are a most wanton violation of public law and private rights. It indicates more : it proves that the declaration of Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, a short time sincethat France and England were acting in accord and close concert all over the world-has found its way to the Captain-General of Cuba, and has made him bold enough to act in the spirit of that defiance to the world. Now he can count upon the already announced protectorate of France and England, why should he not freely indulge that hostility to our flag and commerce of which his predecessors have set him the example, and so far without a note of angry remonstrance ever having reached the ears of Spain? But we believe that even the demagogues who have been elected to the House of Representatives, will quail before the coming blast. A large majority will look upon the dishonor to our stars and stripes as one that must be met with something more vigorous and practical than declamation about our "star-spangled banner" and " the land of the free, and the home of the brave." We have before us a task to execute, which requires the calmness of determination and the celerity of execution which belong to the genius of our nation-or did in the olden time. No half-way measures are to be thought of: they would only aggravate the insult by a display of pusillanimity. There is, therefore, nothing to regret in the ill-success of Mr. Dean, of New York, in his attempt to introduce the following resolution which he submitted on Thursday :--

as d declare that the support of the bill was not a lis ne

against their future repetition, and particularly whether our neutrality law, as regards Spain, ought to be repeated or suspended.

Now, if we are erstand this resolution, it proposes first, a reference to a committee to inquire into and report up n what all the w rld knows already. It proposes, secondly, to have that committee report what measures s all be taken to procure pecuniary indemnity to the owners; and thirdly, to repeal our laws for the preservation of our neutrality as regards Spain, so that they may not furt er interfere with the "lone star" expeditions. Why, this is "roaring as gently as any sucking dove.' The government in the meanwhile, as it w uld seem, is to open negotiations for t.e sake of quieting the public mind.

We are, however, gratified to perceive that the House afterwards evinced a disposition to come squarely up to the mark with regard to t is matter. On Friday a resolution, calling upon tle President for inf rmation respecting this and all other recent outrages by Spanish officials was unanimously ad pted, after which Mr. Dean gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill repealing our neutrality laws, so far as they apply to Spain. Let us hope that Congress will act promptly and vigor usly and waste as little time as possible in t'e discussion of res lutions. The only resolution required is to resolve that we will be men. This is the resolve we would propose; and we know that it will be adopted by the whole nation as one man, excenting always the abolitionists:-

Whereas, the authorities of the island of Cuba ha without color of law or right, seized the United States steamer Black Warrior, and confiscated or taken posses-sen of her cargo—therefore, be it Resolved, That a commissioner be sent forthwith by the Fresident of the United States to Havana, to demand

immediate restitution of the said vessel and cargo, with ample indemnity to the parties interested.

Resolved, That in case such restoration and indemnity are not complied with on demand, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue letters of marque and reprisal to such public armed vessels of the United States as he shall judge expedient against the public or private vessels of Spain, or her subjects, or both, as he may see fit.

This is the way in which, about two hundred years ago, Oliver Cremwell negotiated with Spain, when she was ten times more powerful, when, upon some groundless pretext, a merchant vessel belonging to an English Quaker had been captured and carried into a Spanish port. The Quaker applied to the "Lord Protector" for redress, and after stating the case, was told by him to return in one week. The Quaker, who little suspected what forcible and prompt redress was to be administered to him, accordingly waited upon Oliver, and, to his amazement, was told that a vessel had been sent out with letters of marque and reprisal, and that three Spanish ships had been brought into the port of London, from the cargoes of which he would receive full indemnity. Spain submitted without a show of resistance, and restored the Quaker his ship and cargo, with full indemnity. This is the true policy of our government in the present case. All that the House of Representatives has to do to place itself "rectus in curia" at this time is to pass such a resolve without debate-then to take up the six steam frigate bill of the Senate, and to amend it so that six ships of the line shall also be forthwith constructed. . There is no fear that the Senate will hang fire" on such amendments. That body seems inspired with something of the spirit which ought to pervade the great Council of State. Let the House of Representatives imitate its patriotic example.

One word as to the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal: It is not a belligerent measure, nor is it a casus telli, where it is justified by the refusal of the power who has seized property belonging to the citizens of another power to render just satisfaction. Vattel

Reprisals are used between nation and nation in order to do themselves justice, when they cannot otherwise obtain it. If a nation has taken possession of what belongs to another—if she refuses to pay a debt—to repair an injury, or to give adequate satisfaction for it—the latter may selze something belonging to the other and apply it to her own advantage till she has received ample satisfaction. This is the last remaining effort previous to a commencement of open hostilities.

Here is the true chart of our policy in this emergency. The conduct of the government in rejecting or adopting it will decide our national character and our sensibility or insensibility to national wrong and insult. The nation will not he satisfied with less vigor.

The Spoils System in England.

John Bull is slow in arriving at conclusions, but when his eyes are once opened he is energetic enough in action. He has long been complacently submitting to have his substance devoured by the locusts who fatten upon the public plunder, but their insatiable appetite has at last aroused his ire, and he threatens to make a clean sweep of them. We are afraid, however, that he counts without his host, as the phrase goes. These social drones are too much attached to the milk and honey of the land to be

To speak less figuratively, Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet have it, it is said, in contemplation to apply some effectual remedy to the evil of rendering the service of the State subservient to party and family interests. Although the Reform bill did away with some of the more direct and glaring vices of the system, it did not reach the remote and circuitous channels through which the stream of corruption still finds its way. The time has passed, it is true, when my lord's mistress or my lady's femme de chambre could distribute government places at will, or when age and personal qualifications could be altogether disregarded in their recipients. We no longer witness the anomalies of sucking sinecurists and unbreeched cavalry officers. The common sense of the age and the force of ridicule have killed off abuses of which these may be accepted as the types, and compelled corruption to assume the semblance of decency. It is only the semblance, however, for the original evil is almost as rampant ever, with this difference-that it now almost exclusively confined to political objects. The government patronage is, in fact, employed in purchasing up the representation of the country; or, in other words, each member of the House of Commons who is willing to prostitute himself exchanges his vote for the privilege of distributing the government offices in his particular district. It is needless to say that each party makes unserupulous use of this instrument when it gets into power. The most noteworthy feature of the system is, that those who talk most about their natriotism are the most eager to get their finger in the pie. Since the Irish representatives acquired sufficient influence in the House of Commons to turn the scales between the two great dominant parties they have profited largely by That it he referred to the Committee on Forcian Affairs to inquire into the cause of the recent outrages to the Spatish authorities in Havana, on the property and persons of American citizens, and report what legislation by Congress, or what action by the government, is necessary to procure indomnity therefor, and security of the consecutive of the cons

quence is that they have got both themselves and the system into trouble. Certain formal charges of corruption have been preferred in Parliament against some of these immaculate worthies, and wrich treat is expected from the disclosures to which they will give rise. The tu quoque mode of defence will of course be resorted to, so that some valuable lessons may be gathered by our spoilsmen from the recriminations that no doubt will be exchanged upon the occasion. The jupils of the Van Buren and Marcy schools are as yet but tyros in their vocation, for they recklessly lay themselves open to detection by the clumsiness of their opera-tions. They have one merit, however, which the Irish patriots have not-they make no vain professions of their honesty.

The grand panacea by which Lord Aberdeen is about to remedy the evils of a system which is now admitte! by all parties to be degrading to the charact r and injurious to the interests of both the representative and the represented. carries us far in advance of all previous reforms. It is, in fact, one of the most striking illustrations of the progress of liberal opinions in Europe that the inauguration of the reign of common sense has as yet afforded us. The details of this project, as we gather them from the leading ministerial organ, are as follows :-It is proposed to throw open upwards of 16,000 salaried places to the general competition of the country. From appointments of great importance and pecuniary value, demanding the attainments and worthy the pursuit of the most educated Englishman, down to small posts which might recompense the industry of the head boy in the village school, the door is to be opened wide to all comers who can prove their superiority before impartial and responsible examiners. Any person who is able to give satisfactory testimonials of moral character and physical health may, without interest or intrigue, succeed to an honorable position in the service of his country merely by the use of those gifts of talent and education with which nature and fortune may have endowed him.

Although the project, as thus developed, has more the air of a metaphysical abstraction than of a practical measure, it yet indicates a determination to move in the right direction, and can afford to fall short of its promises without disappointing the expectations of any but optimists. If it have no other effect than to establish the claims of merit to recognition, it will be a vast improvement upon a system that wedded the lazy and the incapable to the State for life, and rendered its offices the patrimony of the privileged few. Although in this country the periodical changes in the personnel of our administration save us from both these evils, it is questionable whether they secure us as efficient class of public servants as a properly regulated system of promotion would do. We have never been able to understand why a system that works so well both in our naval and military service should not be found applicable. with some modifications, perhaps, to the machinery of civil government. It was certainly never intended by the framers of our constitution that the public service should be interrupted and its efficiency endangered by these periodical sweepings out of all the inferior offices of the State to reward mere dirty partisanship. The tactics of political intriguers and the cupidity of hungering spoilsmen have, however, converted a wise and sagacious measure of caution into a fruitful source of anxiety and danger.

THE GREAT NEBRASKA MOVEMENT AT TAM-WANT HALL -- We have received the followng circular, which explains itself :-

TAMMANY HALL.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE ROOM,
New YORK, March 7, 1854.

Six—The democracy of the city of New York frie
to regular nominations and to the general administr
will hold a mass meeting on the 16th instant, to res will hold a mass meeting on the 16th instant, to respond to the great democratic truths of the right and duty of the people of a State or Territory to frame their own form of government, and control their own domestic affairs, as contained in the bill now before the Congress of the United States for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. The undersigned, a committee appointed to invite their democratic brethren to attend and address the meeting, respectfully solicit your attendance for that purpose. The democracy of New York will ever greet with a cordial welcome the supporters and advocates of progressive and national measures. Come, then, to Old Tammany, and receive the friendly salutations of her warriors and braves.

Truly and respectfully, yours,

ELIJAH F. PURDY,

JAMES R. STEERS, THOMAS MUNROZ

We understand that Senator Douglas and other distinguished politicians at Washington have been invited to attend and are expected to be present and address the meeting. It is supposed that the hard shell committee will likewise pass resolutions to concur in a similar meeting, and that such meeting will take place in Tammany Hall. Sanguine politicians thus expect that the reunion of the two factions of the democracy may be effected on the basis of the Nebraska bill, and that Old Tammany will once more see them united in brotherhood and harmony under its roof. The movement is of course opposed by John Van Buren, and his clique, privately inspired, it is conjectured, by President Pierce, and the kitchen Cabinet. The Collector, the Surveyor, the Postmaster, Charles O'Conor, and the other office holders are all secretly plotting against it, conjointly with these influential persons at Washington; and it does not seem at all improbable from the symp toms now made public, that the result may be a meeting of bolters in the Park, like the bolt of 1848. The Van Buren free soilers, with their allies, profess to acquiesce in the compromise of 1850, but oppose the bill for the non-intervention of the federal government in the domestic institutions of Nebraska. They profess not to see that the principle of the Nebraska bill is precisely the same as that of the New Mexico and Utah bills. With such a platform it is worth while watching to see what they will do.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Elsewhere. two letters from New Hampshire throw a vast deal of light on the coming election in that State. It will be seen that as usual the administration is pursuing its accustomed disingenuous crooked policy. It dare not endorse the Nebraska bill, and dare not oppose. The freesoilers take their ground boldly and so do the national democrats with Burke at their head, but the administration party shirk the question altogether, talk about the want of time to explain the measure to the people, and are trying to wriggle into power anyhow at any cost. The morale of the whole is a confirmation of the rumored treachery of the Cabinet. At Washington they pretend to be heart and soul in favor of Nebraska; but a few miles to the north in the granite hills of New Hampshire, "the only President she ever had" is quite a different man, does not know anything of Nebracka, and assures the soft shell democrats that it is by no means a test question at the election. Can feeble, mean, vacillating policy

VANDALISM AT WASHINGTON. - The people were recently taken by surprise by the news that the block of marble, sent from Rome by the Pope for the Washington Monument, had been broken to pieces on the night of the 5th inst. and the fragments strewed along the banks of Potomac. But still greater astonishment will be aroused by a perusal of the following extract from a journal published in this city by an Italian refugee who rendered himself particularly conspicuous in the Bedini disturbance :-

[From the Crusader.]

On Sunday night, the 5th of the present month, was consummated a most just and patriotic act, expressive of the indignation of true patriots at the sending of a block of merble for the Washington Moument by the Pope of Reme. The idea of sending this atone to the United States originated with the Pope's Secretary of State, Cardinal Antonelli, than whom a more feroclous villain never went unhoug. This Antonelli is the son of a highway man, and most worthy is lee of such a parentage. Mr. Lewis ("se, junior, forwarded the precious stone, with a letter in praise of the gallows bird who first suggested the barefaced insult to the memory of the great patriot. The block thus sent here by a nicekhead bore the coat of arms of I ins. iX. and of Rome, and an inscription in Latin, to the effect that the stone was a testimonial from the homan pco, ic—a fabsehood as palpable as it is wicked and base.

A runter of spirited American citizens, becoming determined that this stone should never have a place in the measure.

A number of spirited American citizens, becoming de-termined that this stone should never have a place in the menument now being raised to the memory of the greatest patriot of modern times, assembled together very quietly on the evening above mentioned, broke the block into tragments, and strewed them along the banks of the Potenne, as a lesson for intriguing demagogues and Tapish I useyites. Should his Holiness, or his satel-ites, deem it worth while to send a duplicate of that in-sulting ironical testimonial which has just been so op-portusely destroyed, we trust that the same fate will meet it immediately on its arrival, and that it will not be suffered to profine American soil so long as has that which a tew patriotic citizens have now so summarily dis-posed of.

Sensible and rational men will be amazed at

he open expression of such sentiments as thes: n this country or this community. . A justifica tion of such an outrage as the destruction of the block of Italian marble could only come from a denizen of that overheated atmosphere where revolutions are hatched between sundown and sunrise, and the masses require the constant prospect of bayonets to live peaceably among hemselves. No right minded American can feel ought but shame at such an act of Vandalism. The Pope may have his faults, as many of his predecessors had theirs; but there have been good Popes as well as bad, and to say that we shall not receive a block of marble because it comes from a Pope is absolutely ludicrous. The Catholic religion is entitled to respect for its good traits, just as it is obnoxious to censure for its bad ones; so is Protestantism; who shall strike the balance between them? Both, in their day and generation, have rendered good service to morality, humanity, and civilization. The act of the Pope in sending us the block of marble was a compliment which ought to have been properly received and acknowledged. We understand that the government intends to offer a reward for the detection of the perpetrators of the outrage. Should any investigation take place, we advise the government to send to the office of the Crusader, as some one connected with that establishment appears to know more about the matter than the public generally.

How to Manufacture Public Opinion Against NEBRASKA.-The abolitionists, after their attempt to manufacture the one hundred feet petition of three thousand residents of Brooklyn by stopping passengers at the Brooklyn ferries, both men and boys, to sign a remonstrance against the Nebraska bill before Congress, have taken steps to manufacture another for the ladies of Brooklyn, by inducing the teachers of emale seminaries to prevail on the children entrusted to their care to sign a petition to Congress against the bill. Here are teachers entrusted with the moral

instruction of the young consistently teach-

ing them deception! Do they really intend to palm off the signatures of children of ten and twelve years of age as those of the ladies of Brooklyn? Those entrusted with the education of the young should be possessed of sufficient moral courage to resist the fear of How much more in unison with their duties and feelings would it be for them to say to their pupils, this is an incendiary proceeding to destroy the harmony of our happy country. In the formation of the union of these States, in 1789, the various and conflicting interests of our extended country were satisfactorily arranged by a happy compromise—certain powers were delegated to Congress, all others were reserved to the States. Slavery was recognized as property; Congress never had any power granted to interfere with that subject; each State was to regulate its own affairs. If South Carolina was desirous to become a free State she could do so; and if a majority in Vermont decided to become a slave State she could readily be so. The territory of the United States was property in common until it became one of the sovereign States. A citizen of a free State has a perfect right to settle there, with all his property; and of course the citizen of a slave State has the same equal right to remove thither with all his property. In the formation of said territory into a State a majority of its citizens must decide whether slave labor be admitted or excluded. If slave labor be profitable it will be admitted. If, as in the State of New York, it becomes unprofitable, it will be abolished. But how was this abolition brought forward? The cultivation of the farms in the North did not require constant labor, as at the South. For months together, after sowng the grain, the laborer would not earn his bread : the owners of slaves in New York then determined to sell them off to the Southern States. After in this manner greatly reducing their numbers, they then-about forty years ago-passed a law declaring all free born after a fixed day arriving at a certain age. Why not extend the same law to all outlying sister States? When slavery is unprofitable it is certain to be abolished. How absurd it is to suppose that by extending the area of slave territory slavery itself can be increased. Where importation of slaves is forbidden by law, and punished as piracy, it cannot increase the birth of slaves. If territory suitable for slave labor could be procured South, the extending the area of territory would cause thither a demand for slaves, and the quantity of slave labor would be diminished by emigration from many States. The vacuum thus created in labor must be supplied by free laborers, thus increasing the free labor vote in the State; and in course of time. the majority amending the constitution of the State, will abolish slavery in prospective. Such is the only mode of abolishing slavery South. Make free labor cheaper than slave labor and the question is settled. The whole movement is European. Its instruments in this country are ignorant of whose

tools they are. They are worked up in their fanatical course by the aristocracy of Eagland, who are satisfied that there is no other way to destroy a power whose existence is inconsistent with their own safety.

Abraham Voorhies, formerly a citizen of New Jersey committed suicide at Euclid, Ohic, on the 3d inst., by hanging himself in his barn,

THE HON. CALEB COSHING AND HIS LITERARY LABORS.—Caleb Cushing is a singular man. He is very industrious, has read a little on many subjects, and has a smattering of every trade: on the strength of which he is perpetually writing long documents of no earthly use to any one, and beguiling juvenile newspapers of limited circulation and unlimited space to publish them for his benefit. He is never happy unless he has his name in print somewhere. For how many of these prosy essays ex catheira he has succeeded in procuring the honors of publication since he became Attorney General we calnot undertake to say : his Massachusetts letters, unkindly abusing his own pet coalitions, his opinion on the Texas debt, wherein he adv.s.d the government to cheat the bondholders. and his letter about land grants are only half the lucubrations of this character he has given to a grateful world through the medium of one abolitionist print or other. We beg respectfully to offer him a suggestion or two which may serve his purpose. Why should he not, as the organ of the American government, fulminate in his usual semi-official way, a despatch on spiritualism and table moving? Would he use his influence with his private newspaper friends to procure the publication of a discourse on woman's rights from his able pen? And could he be induced to treat yet another subjectwhich he might illustrate from his personal biography—the art of self-laudation and puffery, its value, dangers, expense, and economical utility? Such a work from one so well calculated to perform it with ability, would be inval-

Police Intelligence.

The Case of Mr. hatherford.—A few days ago we published the arrest of Matthew Rutherford, on an alleged charge of embezzling \$2 from his comployers, Irvin & Co., of No. 228 Third account. We have receil ed a letter from Mr. Rutherford, in which he states the charge to be untrue, that he never embezzled any money from his employer.

Arrest of a Hotel Thirf.—On Thursday night a young man calling himself Thomas Edwards, was arrested by

luable to aspiring politicians.

Arrest of a Hotel Thief.—On Thursday night a young man, calling himself Thomas Edwards, was arrested by the Second ward police, having been concealed in one of the lodging rooms at Gunter's Hotel, in Fulton street, evidently for the purpose of stealing. When his person was searched, the officers found forty skeleton keys, showing the nefarious business of the prisoner. He was taken before the magistrate, who committed him to prison for trial.

Naval Intelligence.

The sloop-of-war Portsmouth sailed from San Francisco Feb. 3 for San Blas.

The sloop-of-war Jamestown arrived at Rio Janeiro Jan. 16 from Montevidee; and the sloop-of-war Germantown, from Boston, arrived there on the 17th.

Political Intelligence.

The Governor of Massachusetts has designated Monday, the 3d of April, for the holding of a special election in the First Congressional district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Zeno Scudder.

Domestic Miscellany.

A negro girl in the employment of Mr. Jennings, of Richmond, Va., attempted, on the 28th ult., to poison Mr. J.'s infant, aged only eight months. The same servant attempted to burn the house a few nights ago, but was discovered.

A servant girl named Ellen Murphy has been arrested in Buffalo, on a charge of infanticide. She is accused of causing the death of a male infant, by strangling it, and afterwards throwing it in the cistern.

A married woman, named Eliza Ray, died at Albany on the 3d inst. from the effects of a dose of arsenic taken on

Wednesday.

On the 25th ult. Mr. Brundy, a citizen of Illinoistown, Ill., who had been keeping tavern there for several years, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a gun. The weapon was heavily charged, and he accomplished his purpose by placing the muzzle to his head, near hiseye, and discharging the piece with his foot. The act was committed in the presence of the members of hisemail.

family.

Rev. H. S. Spencer, a highly respectable clergyman the Baptist denomination, committed suickle in the sane Asylum at Utica, New York, on the 20th ult. had been in the asylum some months.

To the Advertising Public.

The season of business is now approaching, and advertising, in the most widely circulating newspaper, is ones of the prime elements of success.

In this view we can freely recommend the New Your Herard as the greatest establishment of the kind on this continent. Its daily circulation is at this moment the

argest in the civilized World, eliber in Europe or Ameri-ca, being now nearly fifty-five thousand per day, which far beyond that of the London Times.

Including its weekly editions, its aggregates may be stated as follows:-

such a channel of circulation is the ready way to success in life. The Herand's prices for advertising, considering the vast circulation of the journal, are more reasonable, though apparently higher, than the rates exacted from the public by any other establishment in New York.

From the simple statement of these facts the public can judge for themselves in all advertising matters.

Banvard's Georama. Last Sunday Evening the house was very crowded to hear Mr. Banvard's feeture on the Nile and Holy Land, illustrating the fulfilment of pro-phery. To-night the lecture will be repeated. Go and hear it.

Auction Sales.—Samuel Osgood, respectfully reminds his friends and the public, that he is now ready to undertake and give his personal attention to sales of household turniture, at the residence of private families, or at his commodicus sales room il Nassau street. He will use his energies to the interest of those who may entrust him with business, and they may rely en prompt returns and at moderate charges.

\$3.—Oliver B. Goldsmith commences his cheap writing classes on Monday, 13th inst. Pull particulars in this day's Herald and Times, or by circular, at the rooms, 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin street. Open day and evening.

Post Office Notice.—The beautiful Hand-writing of Prof. 6. H. BRISTOW'S pupils, "an beau mond." At home from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 clock P. M. Writing and drawing rooms, No. 222 Broadway. Old friends and the public will please call on flonday. We never sink so low in price.

Great Sale of Engravings.—A Large Collection of the most beautiful French and English engravings, celected by W. SCHAUS, is now offered at private sale at the American Art Union, 497 Broadway, and at the lowest wholesale prices. The collection is by bar the best ever exhibited. Admission free.

Worth Remembering.—A New Olothing Em-borium has just been opened by the undersigned, at 106 Fulton street, with an entirely fresh and handsomely made stock or citching, adapted to all seasons, out and trimmed in the test estyles, and will be sold at the lowest possible prices. N. B.—All articles guaranteed to be exactly as re-EDWARD T. HACKETT, Presented. Clothing Emportum, 106 Fulton street.

Fashionable Clothing-New Goods,-Call and Franton and the sacrtment and prices at the one price establishment of ALFRED MUNKOE & CO., 441 Broadway. All sizes for men and boys, suitable for all seasons, and of the most approved styles. No deviation in prices.

Mourning Silks-Just Received, at the new mourning store. No. 551 Broadway, between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, three cases of mourning plaid silks BARTHOLOMEW & WEED.

Removal.—Smith & Lounsbery would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have shanged their business location, late 468 Pearl street, to 456 Broadway, (one door below Grand street). They are now prepared to exhibit their new spring styles, consisting of Western Street, Broadway, and Ingrain searle, velvet tapestry, Broadsal, three-ply, and ingrain searletings, English and American floor citeloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

Goose Gibble in Boots, a world too wilde, as described in "Old Mortality," did not cut a more ludicruous agure than does the wearer of a shirt that has no fit about it. This cannot be the predicament of any gentleman who orders his shirts of GREEN, I aster House. A missis from thence would be a curiouity for the Museum.